

SOME HEMIPTERA TAKEN BY PROFESSOR
COCKERELL IN THE ORIENT

BY E. P. VAN DUZEE

Professor T. D. A. Cockerell has sent to me for study a small lot of Hemiptera representing a portion of his work in the Orient during 1928. He has very generously allowed me to retain the specimens for the collection of the California Academy of Sciences, which already has a very good representation of Oriental insects. It has seemed necessary for me to describe as new one genus and three species from this lot, and some of the others have proved interesting from the standpoint of geographical distribution.

SCUTELLERIDÆ

TECTOCORIS DIOPHTHALMUS Thunberg

Bourail, New Caledonia, May 22 (W. P. Cockerell). One larva, about half-grown. It is bronzed black with the head, pronotal callosities, apex of elytral pads, abdomen and legs deep steel blue, the coxæ tipped with ferruginous.

SCUTIPHORA PEDICELLATA Klug

Sydney, New South Wales. One fine large specimen taken in the Hotel Grosvenor.

PENTATOMIDÆ

SCOTINOPHARA OBSCURA Dallas

Chiengmai, Siam, April 6, 1928 (Dr. McKean), one example, certainly pertaining to Dallas' species and not to *lurida*.

Genus **Kyrtalus** Van Duzee, n. gen.

Allied to *Paramecocoris* Stål, 1861. Long, oval, depressed margins of head and thorax explanate. Head broad, flat semicircular in outline, narrower than base of scutellum, its length three-fourths that of pronotum on median line; cheeks contiguous before the small pointed tylus; ocelli a little more distant from one another than from the eyes; bucculæ low, feebly elevated anteriorly; rostrum not attaining intermediate coxæ; segment I reaching apex of bucculæ; II shorter than III and IV together; III longer than IV. Sides of pronotum broadly explanate, gently arcuate, entire; humeri and anterior angles rounded, anterior margin deeply excavated for reception of head, immarginate, hind margin scarcely arcuate before base of scutellum. Scutellum large, passing middle of abdomen, narrowed

at apex, frenum nearly attaining the apical fourth. Elytra narrower than abdomen, leaving connexivum exposed; costa expanded basally; membranal nervures becoming obsolete at base and apex. Osteolar canal long, curved, nearly attaining margin of the large oval, wrinkled opaque area; mesosternum broadly sulcate. Venter slightly convex, flattened along median line; base of segment II unarmed. All femora with a few small teeth below near apex; all tibiæ broadly sulcate. Antennæ five-segmented, I thickened, curved, scarcely passing the foliate margin of head; II and V subequal; IV longer than III but shorter than V; V fusiform. Surface above and sides beneath coarsely punctate.

Type of genus *Kyrtalus mackiei* Van D.

This insect runs in Stål's table to the African genus *Paramecocoris* Stål, 1861, (= *Delegorguella* Spinola), but the head is more expanded and regularly arcuate before, the tylus is smaller, the antennæ and rostrum are shorter, the osteolar canal is much longer and the upper surface is more coarsely punctured.

It should be noted that Stål established his genus *Paramecocoris* in 1853 as a substitute for the preoccupied name *Paramecus* Fieber, 1851; it must therefore take the same type species and must replace *Burma* of Kirkaldy. *Paramecocoris* of Stål, 1861 and 1864, seems to be quite a different genus and equivalent to *Delegorguella* Spin., 1850, as pointed out by Kirkaldy.

***Kyrtalus mackiei* Van Duzee, n. sp.**

Brownish testaceous, coarsely irregularly punctured with brown or black. Length, 10 mm.; width, 5 mm.

Head flat with coarse irregular punctures, leaving a smooth area between the ocelli and eyes that is crossed by an oblique line of contiguous punctures; apex of head entire, the cheeks meeting for one-third the length of the head; eyes brown, ocelli red; edge of head with a black line from eyes halfway to apex. Pronotum with an obsolete impressed transverse line terminating in a whitish callosed spot placed its own width within the margin; callosities a smooth annulus including an oval smooth area between them; punctures sparse on lateral margin anteriorly, finer and denser toward the humeri. Scutellum with a smooth spot within the basal angles, apex narrow, rounded, punctured to the tip. Elytra irregularly punctured, leaving a few scattering smooth spots, punctures coarser and blacker within the radial nervure; membrane moderately enfumed, nervures fuscous and distinct only along the median field; connexivum brown-punctate, with a large pale median area resting on

the margin of each segment. Antennæ with a fuscous annulus covering much of segment III; apex of rostrum and clavus black. Meso- and metapleuræ with a brown opaque area; lateral areas of pleuræ and venter brown-punctate; margin of venter smooth with a black spot at the incisures; hind edge of sixth segment with an obtusely angulate median tooth or rounded lobe, the disk with a brown mark either side at base. Described from the unique type.

Holotype, female, No. 2619, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., taken July 17, 1928, on **Mount Pah Meeung, Siam**, by Miss Alice Mackie, after whom the species is named.

STOLLIA LEREDDI Guillou

Thursday Island, March 15. A single specimen taken by Miss Alice Mackie. This agrees in every particular with Stål's description of his *Stollia fasciolata* which Schouteden places as a synonym of *lereddi*. It has been recorded from North Queensland and Papua between which Thursday Island lies.

CARBULA TRUX Breddin

Doi Suteb, Siam, February 8, one female taken by Alice Mackie. It agrees altogether with Breddin's description of his male specimen from Java ("Archiv. f. Naturges.," LXXVIII, Abt. A., p. 102, published in February, 1913).

Menida cockerelli Van Duzee, n. sp.

Size and form of *varipennis* Westw. Ochraceous more or less tinged with croceous, especially on the pronotum, coarsely punctured with black, beneath with a black median vitta, interrupted on the venter between the segments. Length, 6 mm.

Head with six lines of black punctures, the lateral following the margin, deflected about the eyes and ending in a black spot between the ocellus and eye; beneath with a polished black spot before the antennal base and a cluster of black punctures behind it. Pronotum with a submarginal row of black punctures and a row about the callosities, broken behind; posterior disk tinged with luteous, with scattering coarse black punctures. Scutellum coarsely, sparsely black-punctate, with a pale smooth spot within the basal angles and a blackish subapical spot on either side. Elytra coarsely fusco-punctate; membrane hyaline. Tergum black with a pale margin. Antennæ pale; segment II and base of III blackish above. Beneath pale testaceous yellow with a broad lateral area of scattering black punctures; stigmata black; median vitta on sternum and venter deep black, on the venter broken into segmental spots that on segment II extended anteriorly into a sutural vitta nearly attaining the con-

nexivum; on other segments this line is indicated. Legs and rostrum pale, the latter infuscated at tip which attains the hind coxæ; basal spine of abdomen reaching to between intermediate coxæ.

Holotype, female, No. 2620, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., taken by Professor T. D. A. Cockerell, December 27, 1928, at **Nan, Siam.**

This species approaches *pundaluoyæ* Distant from Ceylon, but seems to be sufficiently distinct.

Plascosternum tumidum Van Duzee, n. sp.

Closely allied to *taurus*, a little larger and darker, with the same form of humeral angles; cheeks tumidly elevated; apex of scutellum narrower and more produced, with a different form of genital plates in the female. Length, 24 mm.; width across humeri, 18 mm.

Cheeks tumidly elevated; basal angle of the notch on the bucculæ prominent and acute, as is the caudal angle of the bucculae; these angles rounded in *taurus*. Segment II of antennæ distinctly shorter than III, scarcely shorter in *taurus* (possibly a variable character), III and IV equal. Mesosternal plate attaining middle of prosternum, reaching to its base only in *taurus*. Apex of scutellum narrower and more produced than in *taurus*, its length beyond apex of frenum one-fifth greater than its width there, in *taurus* these measurements are subequal. Venter with a shallow median groove. Basal genital plates quite strongly produced on their median angle, leaving the hind edge quite strongly sinuate, in *taurus* their hind edge is straight across, with no extension of their inner angles; all the plates more densely covered with pale hairs.

Color in the type darker than in *taurus* with a very slight pinkish tinge, especially on the inner apical field of the corium and base of the scutellum. Antennæ pale, impunctate, the most of segment I, II and III fuscous with pale incisures, IV and V black on apical half, in *taurus* the antennæ are coarsely punctate with brown and annulate with brown at apex.

Holotype, female, No. 2621, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., taken by Professor Cockerell, January 17, 1928, at **Pah Meeung, Siam.**

My material of *taurus* is from Java and is inadequate to show the extent of variation normal to the species, but the characters enumerated seem sufficient to give the present form specific standing. The Academy of Sciences has one male labeled "Batavia, Java," that has all the characters enumerated for this new form applicable to the male, but the cheeks are less strongly

tumid. In this male the genital segment is deeply roundedly excavated at apex. Length of this male, 17 mm.

MEGYMENUM INSULARE Westwood

Thursday Island, March 15, collected by Miss Alice Mackie and J. D. Foote. This species has the thoracic angles less prominent than in *subpurpurascens* and the surface is opaque black wanting the purple luster of that species.

COREIDÆ

PETILIA CALCAR (Dallas)

Lonquang, Siam, December 23, one specimen collected by Professor Cockerell.

PLINACTUS sp.

Thursday Island, March 15, 1928 (T. D. A. Cockerell), one example that is too mutilated for certain determination; the genus, even, is in some doubt.

LEPTOCORISA ACUTA Thunberg

Mount Pah Meeung, Siam, January 17, 1928 (T. D. A. Cockerell), one example.

REDUVIIDÆ

SPHEDANOLESTES TRICHOUS Stål

Doi Sutep, Siam, February 10, 1928 (Miss Alice Mackie). Stål described this beautiful red and black species from "India Orientalis." Distant did not know the species when he wrote the Hemiptera portion of the Fauna of British India, and on a cursory hunt I have not found it recorded elsewhere. The present record places it definitely in Indo-China.

DERBIDÆ

PARAPROUTISTA CERAMENSIS Muir

Mount Pah Meeung, Siam, January 18, 1928 (T. D. A. Cockerell), one example. Mr. Muir described the species from the island of Ceram and from British New Guinea. The present record extends its range to Indo-China.